ment of domesic industries and the de sevelopment of domesic industries and the de-longe of our working people against injurious ordign competition is an insident workly of itention. It is not a departure but a return hat we have witnessed. The protective policy and then its opponents. The argument was inde as now that its benefits inured to particular lasses or sections. If the question became in ay sense, or at any time, sectional, it was only seasuse alevery existed in some of the States, into for this, there was no reason why the otten-producing States should not have led or allied abreast with the New-England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this production of cotton fabrics. There was this on only why the States that divide with the mineral treasures of the great nd the mill the coal and iron from heir near opposing billsides. Mill fires were ghted at the funeral pile of alavery. The mancipation proclamation was heard in the apths of the earth, as well as in the sky; en were made free, and material things become ar better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotten plantation will not be less valuable ton plantation will not be less valuable as product is spun in the country town when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mipe, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable capacity of the State

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapaci-ties it puts upon their communities? I look hope-fully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufactur-ing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence feet unification of our people. The men he have invested their capital in these enter-rises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of teir neighborhood, and the men who work is sop or field, will not fail to find and to defend a unity of interest. Is it not quite possible community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for own? I do not doubt that if these men in the th, who now accept the sariff views of Clay and the Constitutional expositions of Webster, would coursecously away and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National ation, but in preserving, for their local minunities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have en fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special Executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to adinstrumentalities pointed out and provided by the C-netitution all the laws enected by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may th tive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its catirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, exporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of dauger, not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who was this permissions expedient at escape their fun obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defence must not deny that use of it to others. If our great ations would more scrupulously observe have less cause to complain of the unlawful limita tions of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights un-der the law has severed the only safe bond of der the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who practise it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is noturally the subject of dangerous and uncauny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practise or counive at the systematic vio-lation of laws that seem to them to cross their onvenience, what can they expect when the les son that convenience or a supposed class inter-est is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only auractive deld for business investments

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have in their administration an unimpressive, and often, an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The priviany knowledge as to what they are. The privi-leges I American ditizenship are so great, and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for efficienship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hos-pitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all energy even the best, whose coming is becausily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identi-

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We are been only interested spectators of their constitions in diplomacy, and in war, ready to use have been only interested speciators of their contentions in diplomacy, and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtending our advice, and never attempting untility to come the distresses of other Powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European Courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all the great Powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western sea-boards should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entorteined by any friendly Power. We shall, in the furture, as in the past, use every to commence or to scattly any ghbers, but eather to aid and ence stabilities eree and stable govern on the consum of their own is a pleas sight to expect, therefore

no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be

reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and and in many of the islands of the sco, will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our Navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other Powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any triendly Nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no Nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the Nation that ruthlessly breaks it. will have our adequate care in their personal and

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The duty devolved by law upon the Presiden te nominate and by and with the advice and consens of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has be come very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The Civil Liet is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointment shell exercise consideration and fidelity.

or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous officiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office. But it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the Civil Service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the Civil Service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our Civil Service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the Civil List is increased, removals from office will diminish. THE REVENUE SURPLUS.

While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our 'freasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profilgacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, so to adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforesten excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another changs of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry. The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament. of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and incificient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of american steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and saliers and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas, and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the Nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedly adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

THE BANUTITY OF THE BALLUT. It is very gratifying to observe the general in terest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elec tions might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so; will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation, and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partison ciency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of imperdections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of imperimence. If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance mong the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrossments or difficulties consected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed moreced upon lawful lines and are promoted by ast and honorable methods. How shall those who the sanctity of the ballot which is the first con-dition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has remounced his allegiance. Let's exait patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their coun-try by promoting fraternity and fustion. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hariful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint

d's Acid Phosphato,

Government, more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambuth along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but ponly to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the necessary unity of all our expected is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all, to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

ROBERT BONNER'S CATALOGUE.

THE PEERLESS MAUD S. AND HER COMPANIONS

WITH BRILLIANT RECORDS. Robert Bonner has issued another catalogue of the trotting stock at his breeding farm near Tarrytown and trotting stock at his breeding rate handsomely printed in his stable in this city. It is a handsomely printed in his stable in this city. This is the fourth pamphlet of thirty-three pages. "This is the fourth catalogue that I have issued," Mr. Bonner says to every one who receives a copy. "The first was printed in March, 1877, twelve years ago. Since that I have added to my collection of horses Maud S., record 2:08 S-4; Rarus, 2:13 1-4; Edwin Forcest, 2:18, trial. 2:11 8-4; Pickard, 2:18 1-4, and a number of others.

besides those beed on my form.

"Among the brood marcs will be found Russella.

own sister to Maud S.; Jessie Kirk, dam of Majolice, record 2:15; Daybreak, by Harold, sire of Maud S. dam Midnight, the dam of Jay Eye See; Lady Stout, the first trotter to beat 2:30 as a three-year-old; Music, record 2:21 1-2; Lady Winfield, sister to Sheridan, record 2:20 1-4; Lucy Cuyler, trial to shell-dan, record 2:20 1-4; Lucy Cuyler, trial to sheltent wagon 2:15 1-2, and a half mile to top road wagon at Fleetwood in 1:05; Manetta, trial 2:16 1-4; Maud Macey, record 2:27 3-4, trial 2:15 3-4, and many

"On the 19th of August, 1884, I paid Mr. Vander record since I purchased her, and one year ago I was offered \$100,000 for her. The stallion Nutbourne, ou of the dam of Maud S., I purchased when he was only four years old, believing then, as I do now, that he has no superior as a stock horse in the country; and that was before his full brother Nutwood became so popular that his services were raised to \$500. The Editor of "The Turf, Field and Farm," in speaking of

Editor of "The Turf, Field and Farm," in speaking of the foals at my farm by Nutbourne, says of one: 'It is a trotting sem of the first water,' and of another, 'There is no disjustion to do anything but trot; I never saw so rapid a cost of its age.

"Among the first trotting horses that I owned was a pair purchased for me nearly thirty years ago by Mayor Rice, of Boston. They had just taken the first premium at the New-England Fair. After that followed the purchase of Landern and mate, Peerless, Lady Palmer, Fistbush Maid, Pecahontas, Dextor, Edward Everett, Startle, Joe Elliott, and others. I first began the acquisition of fine horses on account of ill-health, and have continued to pursue it from my love for the horse."

BURGLARS WHO DID NOT GO TO WARHINGTON Trenton, N. J., March 4.-William Farsiay, Patters Hooper and "Kid" Welsh, the three burglars who were convicted of robbing the house of A. G. Richey, in this city, were sentenced to-day to ten years each in the State Prison at hard labor. Warden Mutrheid. the Mercer County Jail, recently discovered a plot of Hooper and his companions to escape from the jail. Hooper wrote to his wife that he would surely accompany her to the Inauguration at Washington.
The prisoners dug a hole in the wall between the cells in which they were confined, which enabled them to have communication with each other. Hooper told one of the prisoners that when everything was ready the warden would be knocked down and gaged and the keys taken from him, when they would all easily gain their freedem.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE. resentatives of thirty-six German societies were meeting of the Personal Liberty League which was held on Sunday, and the excise question was the sole topic of discussion. Dr. Scholer, of the Tura-verein, submitted a resolution calling upon the Legis-lature to include in the bill to be passed at this session a provision granting the issue of special

THE CONSERVA READY TO SAIL AWAY. Leoneto Julia, the Dominican Convul, said yesterday that the Conseyra was now ready to sail at any noment, and all her crew were on board. He said that if the libel on the steamer was upheld on the appeal of the case to the United States Supreme Court, he was prepared immediately to give bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the ship if the complainants showed any disposition to delay the action. As soon as bonds were accepted the vessel would sail. He nick the rumbr that the steamer was leaky, and said that she would not be required to go on the dry-dock as it was reported she would do bofore going on her voyage. Haytian Minister Presten was absent from his office yesterday, and it was said that he was in Washington, engaged in pressing his suit for the detention of the steamer.

WHAT W. H. WILLIAMS SAYS.

W. H. Williams was seen at the office of the Astoria Veneer Mills and Lumber Company, No. 120 Rast Thirteenth-st., yesterday in regard to the suit brought against him, R. H. Prichard and Charles S. Hampton in Louisville, by Joseph Hall and William M. Kerr, al stockholders of the company, asking for a receiver for the company. The plaintiffs charge that the defendants transferred their plant, in East Thirteenth-at., this city, to the company for \$75,000, when it was not worth half so much, and that the defendants are try ing to wreck the company. Mr. Williams said that the plant in this city had never been made over to the company and that the suit was the work of a faction that had been removed from the management of the rell of the company in Louisville for inefficient performance of duty.

NEW TRUSTEES OF A CHILDREN'S LIBBARY At a meeting of the Children's Library Association. held last evening at No. 1,554 Broadway, S. Edmund Seaman, G. A. Plimpton, Miss Mary A. Bruce, Miss Plora P. Davis and Miss Susie Haight were elected rustees to hold office for three years from last Oc-ober, in place of Messra. Dewey and Schiff, resigned, and Messis. Bowber, Allen and Smith, whose term of office has expired. The report read by Miss Hannaway showed the work done by the association dusing the last year, in replacing pernicious literature in the hands of children with good and wholesome reading. The report gave an average of forty children visiting the library dally.

The Clerical Union of Congregational Pastors dis-cussed resterday at the Bible House the "Evening Service. The Rev. J. L. Scudder, who opened the debate, thought the Sunday paper a curse in its religious influence, though an educational power in some regards, and mentioned The Tribune's issue with favor. Dr. Lyman Abbott will speak on "The Newspaper as an Element of Christian Civilization" two weeks hence.

THE BABK RAN ASHOBE BUT WAS LITTLE HUIST.

Mesers. Waydell & Co., of No. 21 Old Silp, the owners of the American bark Rebeces Comana, which was reported to have run astore at Marillanc's Shoul, and liable to become a total wreck, denied the repert. A member of the firm said yesterday that the vessel sailed from this port on February 17 for Serua, with a cargo of coal and scheral merchandise consigned to Condenors & Co., Sama. On Priday last her owners received a dispatch that the vessel was askers at the entrance of the harber and was discharging but cargo into lighters. She will not custain serious damage, and Mesers. Waydell & Co. expect to receive a detailed account of the accident by mail to-day. The b. is valued at about \$5,000. The crow were reported to all well. THE BARK RAN ASHORE BUT WAS LITTLE HUM

MRS. LELAND LIELD FOR TRIAL. Justice Peterson, at Jefferson Market, Cours yet day, completed the examination of Mrs. Serah C. Leit who is charged by Miss Elizabeth A. Dalley with steal a pair of diamend carriage and edit in money. 2 Leisad cald that the diamends were here god that the HARRISON INAUGURATED.

Continued from First Page. good-natured on a holiday, and even when there is an incipient rice in the background there is always a preponderance of cheerfulness and good If ever mortals were justified in anathematizing the fates they were so justified toand drooping decorations, of wet garments and wetter boots, and of manifold discomforts which could not be largued out of sight and recollection, this ecremousal response to the verdict of last November has been buoyant and inspiriting. It is prophetic of the contentment which will per-vade the country under Republicanism, dispossessed by an accident and restored by a popular up-

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL THE JOURNEY ALONG THE AVENUE MADE IN A POURING RAIN.

DRENCHED MILITIAMEN AND VETERANS ESCORT THE INCOMING AND OUTGOING PRESIDENTS
OVER THE ROUTE-WINDOWS FILLED
BUT REVIEWING STANDS DESERTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE? Washington, March 4.—The President-elect's party at the Arlington made an early start for the Capitol, taking carriages from the door of the Johnson Annex a few minutes after 10 o'clock. Through some misunderstanding of the committees in charge, there was a little delay at Willard's Hotel, President Cleveland being expected there, but not turning up. Then the programme had to be modified to take in a fresh start from the White House, and with the necessary formalities there about two hours were consumed in getting to the Senate Chamber. No advantage was gained either, by the delays in the way of clearing weather. The rain came down in a steady pour from early morning until long after noon, and the heavy shower all fell just as the incoming and outcoming Presidents were being driven around the bend at the foot of the Treasury Building into the long stretch of Pennsylvania-ave, toward the Cap-

At the Arlington since daybreak the servants had been packing trunks and boxes for immediate transfer to the White House. Everything downstairs was bustle and confusion. The busy quarwere broken up first, and as soon as the party upstairs gathered at the breakfast table the hotel porters began to carry down the trunks and parcels and stack them up to be ready for the expressmen. Breakfast was served between 8 and 8:30, and the time between then and the arrival of the Inaugural Committee was spent in preparation for the ceremony so soon to occur on the eas portico of the Capitol. General Harrison break fasted leisurely, and did not seem to show any signs of nervousness about the part he had to play in to-day's spectacle. The final touches had all been given to the picture and the other preparations for moving into the White House, when General George B. Williams and Joseph M. Mo-Cammon, of the Inauguration Committee; called to escort the President-elect and Vice-Presidentelect and their guests to Willard's Hotel. The Harrison family had arranged to see the proces sion to the Capitol from the parlors of Willard's, of even the McKee bables and their nurses were put in the carriages to be driven to the rendezvous through the pelting rain. LEAVING THE ARLINGTON IN A DOWNPOUR

Unluckily, no awning had been put up be-tween the door of the Johnson Annex and the sidewalk, and as the carriages were called the members of the party had to rush themselves un-der the poor shelter afforded by a big umbrella. The ladies were all muffled in waterproof coats, with hoods to cover their bonnets, General Har rison wore a heavy overcost, with the colla turned up, and a silk muffler about his throat. His silk hat was soon splashed with rain, as were the hats of Mr. Morton and Russell B. Harrison. General Williams and Mr. McCammon helped the others into the carriages, and then got into one themselves. In the party as it started from the Arlington were General and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, ex-Senator and Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Scott Lord, a sister of Mrs. Harrison; Dr. Scott, of Washington, her father; John Scott Harrison, the Gen-Reenses for balls, parties, receptions, etc. A committee consisting of John B. Pannes, James E. Gray., eral's brother; Charles Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Halford, Miss Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Jo F. Plummer, Miss Sawyer, General Harrison' private stenographer, and the McKee and Harrison babies, with their nurses. The crowd which had collected about the doorway cheered the carriages as they drove away.

At Willard's the Senate Committee on Inauguration, consisting of Messrs, Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, was waiting to see the President-elect and Vice-President-elect. There had apparently been some misunderstanding about the place where President Cleveland was to meet his successor, and, after a little consultation, the rest of the party went upstairs to the parlors of the hotel, and General Harrison, Mr. Morton and the three Senators drove up to the White House. The Vice-President-elect and Senator Cullom got into a landau behind four bays, and General Harrison, Senator Hoar and Senator Cockrell and a deputy sergeant-at-arms seated themselves in another. The escort of veterans of the 70th Indiana, General Harrison's old regiment, dressed in gray overcoats and carrying canes, had already filed into the White House grounds and were standing patiently in the rain while an ambitious photographer took pictures of them. The first landau from Willard's that drove up under the portico of the Executive Mansion was the Vice-President-elect's, and when on inquiry of the doorkeeper it was learned that General Harrison had not arrived, Mr. Morton and his escort, Mr. Cullom, drove off again to wait for the President-elect. In a few minutes General Harrison's landau came. He and Senator Hoar walked arm in arm into the White House, Senator Cockrell bringing up the rear and towering over all his companions. Mr. Morton and Senator Cullom got down next, and all five were ushered at once to the Blue Room, where President Cleveland and his Cabinet were waiting to receive them. The deputy sergeant-at-arms stopped below.

THE START FROM THE MANSION. At 10:45 the President's landau, drawn by four hays, was driven to the door of toe White House by the expert of many past Administrations, Albert Hawkins. His assistant, Beverly Lemos, was also on the box. Ten minutes later the party in the Blue Room came down. Senator Cockrell walked ahead arm in arm with President Cleveland. Behind them were General Harrison and Senator Hoar, the Vice-President-elect and Senator Cullom, President Clevelaud's eight Secre taries and Mr. Bayard's assistant accretary, Mr Moore. President Cleveland was helped in and dropped into the back seat on the right. Then General Harrison got in and took the further back seat. Senators Cullom and Cockrell shared the front seat. The President raised an um brella. Senator Hoar also tried to put one up, but a rib broke and the wreck would neither go up further nor come down. The President laughed heartily at this and General Harrison

Doubt Brightening into Hope, And hope into certainty, is the pleasing treasion through which the mind of the nervous, dyspeptic invalid passes who tries a course of Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, which is slike incomparable and inimitable. Increased vitality, a gain in weight, tranquility of the nerves, sound app tics and sleep are among the bleasters which it is within the beneficent power of this medicine to confer, and it is not surprising that after acquiring this new dowry of health, the grateful sick should sometimes utter their praises of the fitters in terms bendering on extravagance. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh." out the propurators of Restrator's Etomach litters have The Best Remedy Taken in Season,

ferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarasparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seamed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Barasparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."— Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an manner."

Charles G. Eraberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon."—Mrs. Oliver Volentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarasparilla."—Stephens & Best, Druggists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Willard's thinned. The centre of interest pasced smiled. Senator Cockrell made an effort to mend

the Capitol.

astters, but soon gave in. He passed the umbrella out of the carriage. Secretary Fairchild was standing nearby raising his umbrella, and the "Lend us your umbrella, Fairchild."

The Secretary did so, and Mr. Cleveland opened it and handed it to Senator Hoar. "We'll bring it back again," the President added as the carriage started.

"Well, I don't know about that," was Mr. Fairchild's answer. The landau drawn by the four bays came up, and

Mr. Morton and Senator Cullom got into ft. The Vice-President-Got had on a fur-trimmed coat with waterproof lining and nothing about him showed a trace of the storm except his silk hat. That will need itoning to be used again. The third landau came along, but no one was found who wanted to get into it, the Cabinet officers preferring closed carriages. The driver tried to get in line outside the gate and see the fun, but one of the marshals of the parade ruled him out. Secretary Bayard got into a carriage with Mr. Moore. Mr. Fairchild wanted to get Feeretary Endicott to ride with him, but Mr. Whitney finally succeeded in carrying off the retiring head of the War Department; so Mr. Fairchild both lost his umbreifa and had to ride alone. The two Western Secretaries, Vilas and Diexinson, paired off, and Attorney-General Garland divided with Mr. Colman the comforts of the last vehicle in line, shabby-looking and creaking cab. MRS. CLEVELAND SMILES AT THE WINDOW.

As the President and the President-elect drove out from under the portioo, Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, appeared alone at one of the White House windows. Those of the party who could see the President's wife listed their hats, and Mrs. Cleveland smiled brightly in reture. Until the last carriage got away she could be seen watching the procession of car-riages, her face lit up with good-natured interest in the spectacle. No doubt she had contemplated many times in the last three months that final function of state in which her husband would figure, and which was now just beginning. But in her manner at the window, at least, no trace of regret was visible, and she turned a smilling face on the last guest she was to see depart from the White House. It was actually the last minute of the old Administration there. Just as the cab in which the Attorney-General and Mr. Colman rode got away from the door an express wagon came up from the other direction and the driver began unloading a miscellaneous lot of baggage among which figured a baby-carriage, a big doll and a box of toys for the little McKees.

General Harrison's old regiment, 150 strong, in muel Merrill, had up in line along the northeast drive as the car riage which held the two Presidents started. The bulk of the veterans fell in sheed and led the way to the iron gates fronting on Pennsylvania-ave. The rest noted as rearguard to the carriages The procession outside had already started, th first body of negular troops starting about 11 o'clock. From the side streets near the Treasury others fell in. The streets above Jackson Square were crowded with the District militiamen, who made the strongest showing in the escort of honor. They were held waiting until the Presidential party got out of the White House grounds and into the avenus. Then they fell in also, bringing up the rear of the parade in gallant style in

spite of the frequent heavy dashes of rain. The procession to the Capitol was, in fact, only a sort of ordinary drive, a dress rehearsal for the afternoon review. Only the regular troops-artillery, cavalry and infantry from the barracks within reach of the Capital; marines, blue-jackets, boys from the training ships-and the National Guardsmen of the District took part in it. Near the middle of it, however, rode the Grand Marshal of the Day, Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvanie, and his staff. These twenty or thirty mounted officers and the 70th Indiana Veterans were, in fact, the two bodies of men in line which drew the most applause. The regulars are familiar sights in Washington, and so are District troops, and in spite of excellent marching in pouring rain these old friends got little but a drenching and exercise for their pains. So hard was the shower just before noon that every few minutes one of the officers in the line could be seen elinching his hand and squeezing a stream of water out of his white cotton glove.

SCENES ALONG THE RAIN-SWEPT AVENUE! After the procession had turned the Treasury the route was an easy straightaway one down the avenue. The broad street had been fenced off, and hundreds of policemen were guarding the ropes. They had no difficulty, however, in keeping the crowds back. Even with an umbrella and a heavy coat one could scarcely keep dry five minutes in the open, so persistent and pene trating was the rain. The stands along the trating was the rain. The stands along the avenue were almost deserted. Those which had no roofs were drenched as the sidewalks, and those which had coverings sprang a hundred leaks long before the procession began. Only the windows on both sides of the street were worth anything for sightseeing. These were all crowded with spectators, who alone could enjoy the spectacle in the street without intense discomfort, and who accordingly had a monopoly of the enthusiasm and applause.

The point of greatest interest on the was Willard's Hotel. Here the Harrison party had headquarters, and there was considerable curiosity to see them get their first glimpse of the real ceremonies of the day. The infantry, artillery and cavalry marched by amid a few faint out-hursts of applause, Then came the staff of Governor Beaver, the one-legged Pennsylvania Governor Beaver, the one-legged Pennsylvania veteran riding bareheaded past the hotel. The appearance of the Indiana regiment was another signal for cheers. Echind the President-elect's dripping comrades-in-arms came the carriages of the Presidential party. President Cleveland and General Harrison both raised their hate gravely when opposite the hotel. The Vice-President-elect smiled and bowed. The members of the Cabinet were invisible in their closed carriages. The District militia had only gotten half by when the Harrison party in the hotel took carriages and were driven rapidly up the parallel atreets.

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Willard's thinned. The centre of interest passes further and further down the avenue as the President-elect approached Capitol Hill. The people at the Treasury and in the street were scattering a thousand ways in pursuit of new excitement when the bedyguard of Indiana veterans at the head of the procession formal double column and let their old commander passes through to the entrance at the Senate end of the Capitol.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

FLOOR AND GALLERIES THRONGED WITH DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES THAT PRECEDED THE SWEARING IN OF THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND PRESI-DENT-ELECT IN THE CHAMBER-CAPTAIN BASSETT TURNS BACK THE HANDS OF THE CLOCK - MR. INGALLS AD-JOURNS THE SENATE SINE DIE

(BY TRIEDRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, March 4.—In and about the Sensor Chamber centred the chief interest of the day. The Senate had been in session until an early hour in the morning. When daylight peered through the stained glass of the ceiling it discovered the floor littered with papers and documents, desks disordered, sleepy legislators wandering about and clerks hurrying to and fro with bills and confer-ence reports under their arms. It did not require long, however, for a gang of laborers, under the charge of the architect of the Capitol, to work disappeared as if by magic. The desks were quickly cleared and put in presentable condition. while extra chairs were placed in every nook or corner that would admit of it.

For two or three hours before noon the Senate sat for the simple purpose of receiving messages from the House or from the President. The buzz of the galleries-filled to their utmost capacity at an early hour of the morning-would then be teman early hour of the morning—would then be temporarily suspended while the Clerk of the House or his assistant, or one of the secretaries of the President broughs to the bar of the Senate by Captain Bassett, the remarks doctreeper, delivered in stereotyped phrases the measure. Immediately thereafter the burning round be mauned. The official programme assigned to the Senate the seats to the left of the presiding officer's chair. But the lines in this mapect were not too closely drawn; sitting here and there among the Senators were a number of other distinguished men. There were ex-Senators, Governors of States, Judges of were ex-Senators, Governors of States, Judges of high courts, members of previous Cabinets and others among them. The entrance of ex-Vice-President Hamlin caused the galleries to break out provided for him immediately in front of the desk occupied by the clerks of the Senate, facing the entire audience. Dressed in the well-known oldfashioned frock coat of Webster's time, he moved across the chamber with a firmness of step, reso lute and erect, which might have put to sham many a younger man. MR. INGALLS REPROVES THE GALLERIES.

A few minutes later there stepped through a side door James G. Blaine. The minute the galleries caught a glimpse of the familiar face and figure they began to become demonstrative. Mr. Ingalls, who up to this time had been sitting in his chair fanning his face with a palm-lest and with clock-like regularity of motion, of a sudden flushed and seized the gavel. Rapping sharply for order, he reminded the galleries that exhibitions and manifestations either of approval or disapproval were out of the question in the Senate, and he expressed the hope that the dignity of the proceedings would not again be marred by them. The customary threat to clear the galleries was, under the circumstances omitted; seeing that more than two-thirds of the occupants of the galleries were members of either Senators' or Representatives' families. There was, however, no further occasion furnished for a similar reminder from the Chair. Mr. Binine, after chatting for a little while with Senators Wilson, of Iown, and Evarts, of New-York, made his way to a seat between Messra. Hale and Stewart. Throughout the proceedings, of which he was a close observer and interested spectator, he remained, together with the President and President-elect, the cynosure of all eyes. He wa dressed in a black coat closely buttoned and trousers of a similar material. He looked the pioture of health.

Another notable arrival on the floor of th chamber, a few minutes later, was General Sherman, who made his way through the same door that Mr. Blaine had entered, dressed in civilian's clothes, a silk muffler protecting his throat. He was followed by Major-General Schotield and two members of his staff, in full uniform. The party took seats to the left of the presiding officer's chair and for a few minutes General Sherman held what might have been called an informal reception on the floor of the Senate.

Sherman held what hight have contained informal reception on the floor of the Senate.

By this time the few remaining seats in the gallaries specially reserved were rapidly filling. The Diplomatic section contained the families of the Ministers and their friends, among them the First-Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Rives: Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine, and Walker Blaine, the latter still on cratches to support his broken aukle. In an adjoining section two rows of benches had been reserved for the families of Dresident Harrison and Vice-President Morton. Another part of the section, immediately in front, had been reserved for the family of the outgoing President; but it remained unoccupied throughout the proceedings—a subject of comment, not always favorable and frequently rather bluat, on the part of the audience.

CELEBRITIES ON THE SENATE TLOOR.

CELEBRITIES ON THE SENATE FLOOR Now and then a belated celebrity would arrive and give increased vigor to the suppressed murs in the galleries. There were on the floor Messaw Windom, Neble, Trucy, and, as already stated, Elaine, all supposed to be members of President Harrison's Cabinet. Immediately behind the Iean figure of General Shetman set General John C. Fremont; not far from him ex-Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell; to the right of the latter General Marston, appointed to mecsal figure of the right of the latter of the right, as-Sentator and un-Frenched